

around before your eyes in an Erlenmeyer flask in a public school chemistry laboratory, is to describe the experience that is at the heart of the Nation's commitment to the doctrine of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We cannot promise happiness. But we must promise the pursuit. . . .

I was not only promised the pursuit, I was enabled to fulfill it.

In this, he spoke of pursuing an education. But I believe this is a fitting description of his life. He had the opportunity to pursue a life in educational service. He pursued it, and fulfilled it.

PETTAQUAMSCUTT COVE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am delighted to join with my colleague, Senator CHAFEE, as a cosponsor of S. 1871, legislation to expand the existing boundary of the Pettaquamscutt Cove National Wildlife Refuge.

Senator CHAFEE has worked hard for many years to designate this vital area as one of our Nation's wildlife refuges and then to assure that we continue necessary financial resources. I have enjoyed working with him in this effort and I am pleased to join in support of the expansion.

This bill will help clear the way for Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] to acquire 100 acres adjacent to long cove on the pond's northeastern shore. The owner, who has declared his intention to make a partial donation of the value of the property, has been talking to FWS for about a year.

I am delighted to advise my colleagues that several additional landowners with valuable habitat in the vicinity of the refuge also have contacted FWS to express their interest in selling their property so it may be maintained as open space.

Recent biological surveys of upper Point Judith Pond indicate that wildlife species have become more diverse and are using the pond habitat more heavily than in the past. The bill would allow the FWS to expand the refuge boundary when opportunities to acquire valuable habitat arise.

Specifically, the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to expand the refuge boundary, after appropriate public notice and comment, and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The Secretary currently is only authorized to make minor revisions to the boundary.

The Pettaquamscutt National Wildlife Refuge truly is one of our national treasures in Rhode Island and it protects a vital ecosystem that includes rare and endangered species among its wildlife.

SAUDI BOMBING

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, yesterday, as we all know, a horrendous bombing occurred at a United States military facility in Saudi Arabia. As of this morning, 19 Americans were dead, and

nearly 300 wounded. As time goes on, it is probable that number of those killed will increase.

A number of things come to my mind in response to this awful news. First, of course, is the tremendous sympathy that I have for the families of the victims. Service for one's country—whether in the military, the diplomatic corps, or government—is one of the noblest of callings. And to give one's life in that service is the supreme sacrifice. I do hope that the families of those lost in this tragedy can take some small comfort in that fact. Their loved ones made a difference—each and every one made our country a better and safer place.

Second, it is our duty to those killed, and in our utmost national interest, to find and punish those responsible. There is no more cowardly act than a terrorist attack—the victims have no warning, no chance to defend themselves. They have done no wrong and are chosen solely for their symbolism.

Third, and regrettably, today's news was no bolt from the blue. Months ago, a similar act occurred wherein five Americans were killed. Since then, and particularly since the perpetrators of the previous bombing were executed, United States personnel in Saudi Arabia have been bracing for another attack. On top of that, the Kingdom has been rife with reports about the health and well-being of King Fahd and about his eventual replacement by Crown Prince Abdullah. These same reports have carried unsettling news about the growing prominence and strength of extremist Islamic groups, and of their disputes with the royal family.

These developments ought to have a direct bearing on the United States Government's calculus of our role, interests and presence in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is, of course, our most important partner in the Persian Gulf, and arguably the entire Middle East. There is no doubt that America should be well represented there, and that our troop presence is a key element of U.S. military strategy. Yet the fact remains that more Americans have been killed in Saudi Arabia during the past year than in Bosnia, where United States troops were placed in a combat situation. It seems to me that the United States must undertake a serious examination of the entire spectrum of our relationship with Saudi Arabia—including the prospects for future instability, the return on our investment of troops and other personnel, and the efforts of the Saudi Government to deal effectively with political dissent. Clearly, the sooner Ambassador-designate Fowler is cleared by the Senate, the better. The sands in Saudi Arabia are shifting, and I believe we ought to have a much better handle on what to expect in the months ahead. The memory of those killed demands no less.

FOREIGN OIL CONSUMED BY THE U.S.? HERE'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending June 21, the United States imported 7,900,000 barrels of oil each day, 1,100,000 barrels more than the 6,800,000 barrels imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 55 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that this upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained about 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970s, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil? United States producers provide jobs for American workers. Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 7,900,000 barrels a day.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, June 25, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,114,148,773,023.82.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,287.21 as his or her share of that debt.

CIVIL WAR: IOWA'S SACRIFICE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, many men and women of our Nation have been called to service during times of crises. Iowans, too, have boldly answered the call of duty. Today, as I continue my remarks about Iowa's spirit, I want to focus on one of our country's most bloody episodes—the Civil War—and, specifically, remember one university that almost was not.

From 1861 through 1864, Iowans eagerly responded to the need for soldiers to serve in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. It has been recorded in the "Roster of Iowa Soldiers" that approximately 73,000 Iowans enrolled with the Union Army. Among these soldiers, over 2,000 were killed in action, almost 9,000 were wounded in action, and over 10,000 died of their wounds or disease. These numbers are quite significant since Iowa, in proportion to its population, outfitted more troops than any other State in the Union. In fact, Perry Township, located in Jackson County, gave the largest per capita troop enrollment during the Civil War.

Iowa women also played a vital role during the Civil War. Soldier's relief societies were formed to support the troops. These women sewed uniforms, provided bedding, and collected necessary funds to help purchase military supplies. One woman in particular,